

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

JESUS COSME-TORRES,	:	
Petitioner	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:21-1480
v	:	(JUDGE MANNION)
BUREAU OF PRISONS,	:	
Respondent	:	

MEMORANDUM

I. Background

Jesus Cosme-Torres, a former inmate confined in the Allenwood Medium Security Federal Correctional Institution, White Deer, Pennsylvania, filed the above captioned petition for writ of habeas corpus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2241. (Doc. 1, petition).

Cosme-Torres challenges the BOP's computation of release date. Id. For relief, Cosme-Torres requests that the Court to "grant [an] evidentiary hearing, appoint competent counsel, and grant immediate release". Id. On November 10, 2021, a response was filed indicating that "a review of Cosme-Torres's federal sentence computation identified discrepancies in the calculation prepared by the BOP" and that a BOP staff corrected Petitioner's computation and prepared an updated sentence computation, reflecting his

release date as October 5, 2022. (Doc. 12). A review of the Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Locator reveals that Cosme-Torres was released from FCI-Allenwood custody. See <https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc/>.

For the reasons set forth below, the instant petition will be dismissed as moot.

II. Discussion

The case or controversy requirement of Article III, §2 of the United States Constitution subsists through all stages of federal judicial proceedings. Parties must continue to have a “personal stake in the outcome of the lawsuit.” Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp., 494 U.S. 472, 477–78 (1990); Preiser v. Newkirk, 422 U.S. 395, 401 (1975). In other words, throughout the course of the action, the aggrieved party must suffer or be threatened with actual injury caused by the defendant. Lewis, 494 U.S. at 477.

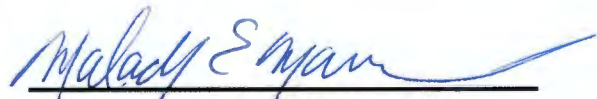
The adjudicatory power of a federal court depends upon “the continuing existence of a live and acute controversy.” Steffel v. Thompson, 415 U.S. 452, 459 (1974) (emphasis in original). “The rule in federal cases is that an actual controversy must be extant at all stages of review, not merely at the time the complaint is filed.” Id. at n.10 (citations omitted). “Past exposure to illegal conduct is insufficient to sustain a present case or

controversy ... if unaccompanied by continuing, present adverse effects.” Rosenberg v. Meese, 622 F.Supp. 1451, 1462 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) (citing O’Shea v. Littleton, 414 U.S. 488 (1974)). “[A] petition for habeas corpus relief generally becomes moot when a prisoner is released from custody before the court has addressed the merits of the petition.” Lane v. Williams, 455 U.S. 624, 631 (1982).

In the instant case, because Cosme-Torres has been released from custody, his habeas petition has been rendered moot. See Rodriguez-Leon v. Warden, 602 F. App’x 854 (3d Cir. 2015); Scott v. Schuylkill FCI, 298 F. App’x 202 (3d Cir. 2008); Scott v. Holt, 297 F. App’x 154 (3d Cir. 2008).

III. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus will be **DISMISSED**. An appropriate order will follow.



MALACHY E. MANNION
United States District Judge

Date: April 5, 2023

21-1480-01